

Farm Loan Board Rulings Important

In working out the details of the Farm Loan Act several questions have come up which required interpretation by the board. In stating these conditions plainly, the board has emphasized the practical value of the statute.

In reaching the decision arrived at the board has kept in mind the spirit and intention of the law; the basic principles of which are service and helpfulness in a businesslike and practical way.

Computing Amount Of Security

Allowing the amount of the proposed expenditure to be counted as additional security is an important ruling of the board. If this were not allowed, only one-half the amount of available security at the time of application for a loan could be advanced to begin any improvement or development. A new appraisal would have to be made after the completion of part of the work before more funds could be granted.

Under this ruling a landholder who can put up one thousand dollars as security can borrow one thousand dollars. In other words, he can borrow as much as he can offer in acceptable security, by giving a mortgage on the improved property, provided always that the Farm Loan Board approved the purposes for which the expenditure is to be made.

Fixing Periods Of Payment

When loans are made payable in semi-annual installments, it is customary to make the installments payable on June 30th and December 31st of each year. When a loan is not taken out on these dates, the first payment may be called for in less than six months. By computing the time from the date of the mortgage, the mortgagor is given the maximum time on each payment, and he can often arrange the time so that the payment will fall due when he is best able to meet it. The Farm Loan Board has ruled that all payments on amortized loans shall be made at periods of six months from date of the mortgage.

Class B Loans Not Amortized

The repayment of loans at periods of six months is often a great hardship. This is especially true of loans made for the development of the land, improvements, the purchase of fertilizer, livestock, etc.

The landholder who is just starting work on his land is greatly handicapped, especially if he is planting crops that require from eighteen months to twenty-four months to mature.

At the end of six months the landholder is poorer than he was at the beginning; at twelve months he is even worse off; at eighteen months it is out of the question to ask for money. If all applicants were held to the six months payment, few home-steaders beginning work on the land would be able to get any help from the Farm Loan Act.

However, at the end of two years, the farmer is usually able to make a substantial payment on his loan, and in many cases he is able to pay the amount in full.

The Farm Loan Board has ruled that all loans in Class B, may be granted without applying the amortization plan. Class B loans may be granted or such periods of time, not to exceed five years, as may be deemed safe and reasonable by the Farm Loan Board.

In some cases, as when the lien is on a crop, the period may be fixed at two years, or for such a length of time as may be necessary to mature and harvest the crop, and to make settlement for it. In other cases term of three, four, or five years may be granted. The purpose will be in all cases to give the greatest possible assistance without assuring unnecessary risk.

This ruling will be to the advantage of the borrower, and especially to the person who is not provided with sufficient working capital, is evident. There are many who will avail themselves of the opportunities provided by this important act who could not do so if they were obliged to make payments every six months.

Town Property Accepted As Security

The Farm Loan Board has ruled that where an applicant for a loan is able to offer town property as security for a loan to develop agricultural land, or for other agricultural purposes, the Board may accept such security.

It is the purpose of the Act to encourage agricultural development, and any legitimate security may be accepted by the board, provided the money loaned is expended in such agricultural pursuits as are included in the provisions of the Farm Loan Act of Hawaii.

Maui's School Population

By H. M. WELLS,
Supervising Principal Maui Schools.

There are enrolled in the Maui County Schools, 5350 pupils. Of these, 1869 are in the Makawao District, 1726 in Wailuku District, 1895 in the Lahaina District, 592 in Hana and 238 on Molokai.

The Japanese are in the lead, numbering 2321, or 43.38% of the whole; the Portuguese rank second in number, with 909 pupils; then followed Hawaiian 736; Part Hawaiian 658; Chinese 245; Porto Rican 123; American 121; Filipino 101; Spanish, 56; Korean 43; Russian 11; German 9; British 2; with 15 others, designated as "Other Foreigners."

There are 999 Japanese pupils in the Wailuku District. The odd one will be likely to show up in a few weeks. These figures are interesting, showing, as they do, the cosmopolitan character of our scholars; but the tabulation by grades and ages is the one that reveals the real strength or weakness of our school system, and shows us some of the problems to be grappled with in the future.

In the Maui schools there are 2175 pupils in grade one, or 40.65% of the whole. The enrollment in this grade at this time of year, however, is somewhat greater than at the middle of the school year. In December there were 1766 enrolled in Grade 1. That Maui is not so far behind the other islands however, is shown by the fact that Maui had 35.5% in first grade, Kauai 35.2%, Hawaii 32.2%, while Oahu with her big graded schools, had 25.5% in Grade 1. It should be noted, too, that 60% of Maui's schools are of the ungraded one and two room type, while Oahu has only 20% of her schools of this class; Kauai only 40% and even Hawaii, with her scattered populations has but 42%.

Pupils Less Each Year

The general public is likely to be somewhat misled by these figures, unless it is explained that our present course of study plans so much for the first grade that it is impossible for the majority of our foreign pupils to complete the work in less than two years. The first grade, then, is practically a double one. Maui's second grade has 969 enrolled. This shows a fair rate of promotion since half of our first grade enrollment for December was 924, and since each year should show, normally, a decided increase in enrollment over the last. While Maui's rate of promotion in this grade is somewhat below that of Oahu and Hawaii, it is better than that of Kauai.

The third grade, with an enrollment of 761, shows a falling off of 208 as compared with the second. This is a greater decline than the yearly increase in the lower grades would warrant, and shows the effect of the poorly graded schools. This rate of promotion, however, compares favorably with that of Hawaii, but is somewhat behind that of Oahu, while Kauai speeds up at this point, and shows an enrollment greater than that of her present second grade. Maui's Grade IV, 557, shows another big drop, as does Grade V, 375, Grade VI, 258, and VII, 115; while Grade VIII makes an anti-climax with an enrollment of an even hundred.

In December last, Maui had an enrollment of 105 in her eighth grades. This was a trifle over 2 percent of the enrollment of all her schools. Hawaii had a trifle under 2 per cent in her eighth grade, Kauai a little over 2 1/2%, while Oahu had something under 3% in the same grade.

HERE IS HAWAII'S SCHOOL PROBLEM IN A NUTSHELL. WHY DO SO FEW OF OUR PUPILS EVER REACH THE UPPER GRADES? HOW SHALL WE REMEDY THIS CONDITION?

What kind of citizens are we training, when the majority of our pupils never reach the sixth grade? Here are a few more figures: In 1914, 4453 pupils were in the schools of the Territory, who were in the second grade. Four years later, only 2162, or less than one half, had reached Grade VI. What of the submerged one half?

Rising Generation Reads Little

It is a thousand times more dangerous to our Democratic institutions that the rising generation never learns to read with any adequate degree of understanding the English language of our newspapers, magazines and books, than that they fail to speak our language with fluency, though the eternal flow of "Pidgin" English as it bombards our ears, demonstrates a lack in our educational system.

The question has been asked, "What is the matter with the public school system? Blame has been laid on the Normal school, the inferior training of the Normal graduates, the indifference of the "Tourist" Coast teachers, the preponderance of formal

Kick At H. C. L. Eggs At 10c Dozen!

Eggs at 85c a hundred!

Yes, real hen's eggs and what is more the people who have to pay that price are bemoaning the high cost of living. So says Lieut. J. R. Shand, U. S. A., a visitor to Honolulu after many years spent in China.

"It's Tientsin that I'm talking about. Eggs used to be five cents a dozen there and now you can only get 100 eggs for 85 cents," he remarked, and then asked the price of eggs in Honolulu.

"Ninety cents a dozen," he was told. He whistled in surprise and remarked that Tientsin people didn't know how lucky they were. Lieutenant Shand is a veterinarian and has seen service in Manila and China. He is on his way to San Francisco.

overthought work, the cramming necessary to pass the examinations. No one has laid the blame wholly on the public—the parents of the pupils. It is evident that the schools cannot begin to educate a pupil before he enters school, nor can his lack of education be laid to the school, after he has left it. Under ideal conditions, the school has nine years in which to get a pupil through nine years of work—the two years necessary to cover the work of the first grade, and the seven necessary for the other seven years work. Unfortunately these ideal conditions seldom prevail.

Since the school population is increasing at the rate of about 1500 a year, we should naturally expect to find the number at the age of six, much greater than the number at seven; the number at seven in like manner should be far in excess of that of eight years of age. As a matter of fact, however, the enrollment of pupils seven years old is often found to be less even than that at eight, and the enrollment at six far below that at seven. In December, last, the figures were 3695 enrolled at six and 4477 enrolled at seven. In other words, the law is evaded by hundreds of parents each year, and the natural result, retardation of pupils, is laid at the door of the teacher.

More Boys Than Girls

Nor is this the whole story. Hundreds of Japanese children come to this territory every year, who have been to school in Japan perhaps, but who are utterly deficient in the use of the English language. These find their way into our first grades at the age of from ten to fifteen, and swell the rolls of the apparently retarded. Maui's enrollment of first graders shows 4, 15 years old; 14 at 14 years; 17 at 13; 24 at 12; 44 at 11; 106 at 10. Many of these are recruited from the class of the Japanese immigrants just mentioned, others are pupils who have been kept at home as baby tenders. Right here it might be noted that Maui has over 200 less girls than boys in her schools, while the discrepancy for the Territory is nearly 2000. On Maui, at least, it is mostly the Japanese who keep their girls at home. I have a mental picture of 200 girls, each with a baby strapped on her back.

But it is not only at the intake that the water is lost; there are leaks all along the line. In 1910, Maui had 388 pupils at the age of seven. Eight years later, at the age of 15, this class had dwindled to 178. In 1912, the Territory had 3171 pupils at the age of eight. Six years later, this identical class could muster but 2401, though not one could have been released, legally, during that period. Thanks to the good work of our Police Department, our attendance of those on the roll, is excellent. But the old recipe for making rabbit stew which begins, "First catch your rabbit," applies to conditions on other islands as well as Maui, and until the rabbit is caught do not blame the cook if there is no stew.

NEW YORK, July 28—Bankers know nothing of the reported loan to the German bank.

On The Other Islands

Swift Resigns From May's—P. A. Swift resigned yesterday as manager of Henry May & Company to become associated with the Libby, McNeill and Libby sales force in Chicago. His resignation was accepted with regret by directors of May & Company with whom Swift has been associated for more than 10 years. The resignation becomes effective August 24. A successor as manager of May's has not been chosen, but will be early next month. Swift says he will return to Honolulu some day, either to engage in business or as a visitor.

Coelho Will Leave Land Office—V.

J. Coelho, translator of records, will sever his connection with the land office where he has been employed for the last four years on August 1. His place will be taken by Charles Hopkins, brother of Territorial Auditor Manley G. K. Hopkins.

Plan Filipino Newspaper—Arrangements have been practically completed for the publication of a semi-monthly Filipino newspaper in Honolulu the first issue of which is expected on August 16. The newspaper will contain four pages, and will be edited by Juan Sarmiento.

Governor C. J. McCarthy wore a wide smile this week and received congratulations upon the arrival of his fourth grandchild. The youngster, a boy, arrived on Saturday at the

home of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Lightfoot, Mrs. Lightfoot, before her marriage, having been Miss Virginia McCarthy. The governor now has two grandsons and two granddaughters. The new arrival is also a grandson of Deputy Attorney General Joseph Lightfoot.

Harry A. Wilder, Clerk of Circuit Judge Franklin's division of the circuit court, expects to go on his annual vacation the first of the month. He will put in most of his time fishing around the island.

Miss Hazel Fawcett, daughter of the "Cantaloupe King" of Imperial Valley, California, was an arrival in the Lurline from San Francisco, and will spend some time visiting in the islands.



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By exhaustive study and actual tests the Standard Oil Company Board of Lubrication Engineers has determined the correct consistency of Zerolene for your make of automobile. Their recommendations are available for you in the Zerolene Correct Lubrication Charts. There is a chart for each make of car.

Get a Correct Lubrication Chart for your car. At your dealer's or our nearest station.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(California)

A grade for each type of engine

BANK of MAUI, Ltd.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1919.

—RESOURCES—

Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts	\$727,120.26
Cash, and Due from Banks	235,678.70
Bonds, Securities, etc.	309,423.99
United States Certificates	25,000.00
Real Estate owned	26,805.64
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	31,085.32
	\$1,355,113.97

—LIABILITIES—

Capital Stock Paid In	\$150,000.00
Surplus and Profits	27,013.91
Dividends Unpaid	4,500.00
Deposits	1,173,600.06
	\$1,355,113.97

Territory of Hawaii }
Island and County of Maui }

I, J. GARCIA, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and correct.

J. GARCIA, Cashier.

Attest:
R. A. WADSWORTH)
D. H. CASE) Directors.
F. N. LUFKIN)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July A. D. 1919.
ENOS VINCENT, Notary Public.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

At the Maui Drug Company's New Cold Fountain

Metropolitan Ice Cream Bricks, Made of Rawley's Pure Ice Cream

They Are Good

Take One Home With You